

NEWS IN BRIEF.

PERSONAL.

—The report that Senator Nye, of Nevada, is insane, has proved too true. While en route from Washington to the South, a few days ago, he wandered from the train at Richmond, Va., and was afterward found secreted in the depot.

—The trouble at the Annapolis Naval Academy, growing out of the treatment of the colored cadet Baker, by members of the fourth class, still continues. During last week Cadet Engineer Gordon Claude, of Annapolis, was ordered, during drill exercises, to fence with the colored midshipman, and this he positively refused to do, whereupon he was expelled from the Academy.

—Ann Eliza has gained her point against Brigham, who becomes her profit as well as her prophet. Judge McKean allows her \$9,500 alimony and \$3,000 for the expense of the trial.

—Missouri declares in favor of DeKoven for Bishop of Illinois.

—William Henry Dutton, Jr., proprietor of the Boston Transcript, is dead.

—A. C. Duell, a newspaper correspondent, has been taken from St. Louis to Washington to answer to an indictment in the District of Columbia for libeling Senator Chandler.

—The Mayor of New York has appointed Gen. Fitz John Porter Commissioner of Public Works for that city.

—A London telegram announces the serious illness of John Mitchell.

—The venerable Lorenzo Thomas, late Adjutant-General of the army, is dead. He was 72 years old.

—Mr. Sener, Republican member of Congress from Virginia, assaulted Brooks, editor of the National Republican, in the Capitol Restaurant at Washington, on the last day of the session. Mr. Brooks had, in an editorial, called Sener a Judas Iscariot for certain votes he had cast. Brooks was seriously, though not dangerously injured.

GENERAL.

—The bills for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico as States have passed the United States Senate. The votes in both cases were largely for the bills. Only thirteen Senators voting against the admission of Colorado and only eleven against the admission of New Mexico.

—Louis Riel, having been outlawed by the courts of Manitoba, has been expelled from the Canadian Parliament.

—Caleb Cushing has officially advised President Grant that the Virginia question has been finally adjusted on the basis of \$500 indemnity for each person killed.

—Gen. Pope reports the surrender of 1,000 Cheyennes at the Arapahoe Agency.

—The St. Louis Republican contains an elaborate article claiming that the Eads bridge at St. Louis, while not an obstruction to the upper river commerce, is an engineering failure, and that the Eads jetty scheme is one to delay permanent improvement at the river mouth in the interest of the bridge stock and the St. Louis local railroad rings.

—George Fawcett Rowe, one of the finest and most accomplished comedians on the stage, is delighting the people of Chicago by his fine rendition of the character of Wilkins Micawber, at McVicker's Theater—a character which he played for 500 consecutive nights in London to enthusiastic and crowded houses.

—The Ways and Means Committee submitted the result of their investigation of the Pacific Mail subsidy to the House on the 27th ult., accompanied by resolutions to the effect: 1. That a copy of the evidence taken be placed before the next Congress, to the end that they may make further inquiries, and take such action as they may deem proper in regard to King and Schunmaker. 2. That a copy of so much of the evidence as relates to these two men be laid before the District Grand Jury. 3. That any reporter or correspondent who occupies a seat in the reporters' gallery of the House, and who received any portion of the money used in procuring a subsidy, be censured, and be deprived of his seat in said gallery.

—Two more adventurous pioneers have reached the settlements from the famous Black Hills. They give a glowing account of its golden attractions, report abundance of precious metals, and no Indians.

—The Smithsonian Institute records, kept in St. Paul, show the mean temperature of the winter to have been two degrees colder than that of any previous record in forty-two years, since the regular observations at Fort Snelling were instituted.

—The Civil Rights bill, having received the signature of the President, is now the law of the land.

—The Pennsylvania Legislature has repealed the Local Option law.

—The Omaha bridge difficulty has broken out afresh. The President, Superintendent and several Directors of the Union Pacific railroad were recently arrested there for "failure to operate the road as a continuous line from its eastern terminus in Iowa." Bail in the sum of \$8,000 was required from each of the parties.

—Gordon and Tritcher, the two prospectors who recently returned to Sioux City from the Black Hills, bring glowing accounts from the new Eldorado, which, if half true, ought to remove all doubts of the existence of gold there. They brought a letter from one of the miners to Capt. T. H. Russell, of Sioux City, of which the following is an extract: "There is gold here plenty as is needed. All we want is lumber and the necessary tools to work it. The fact is, the climate and everything here is good enough for anybody. Next summer and fall there will be more money in circulation here than anywhere in the United States. Come quick and bring the necessary implements."

—A number of hotels in the South have been

closed to escape incurring the penalties of the Civil Rights bill. In the Tennessee Legislature a bill has been introduced repealing the law licensing hotels.

—A line of stages is to be run between Sioux City and the Black Hills.

—A National Butter and Egg Convention has just been held in Chicago, being, we believe, the first truly national convention of men devoted to these interests that ever assembled.

—An Omaha dispatch states that the Aid Society have about finished clothing and feeding the grasshopper people, and are now putting measures on foot to furnish them seed. Three hundred thousand acres are to be supplied, and the society have just started solicitors into Iowa, Illinois and the surrounding country, for the purpose of collecting grain. Gen. Bräin has been sent to California. The State appropriation will not furnish over 50,000 acres, and the aid voted by the government is only available for food. Many of the railroads furnish free transportation.

—The aggregate of the appropriation bills passed by the Forty-third Congress is approximately stated at \$142,000,000.

—Minnesota pronounces against compulsory education.

—The more important acts of legislation passed by Congress were: 1. All the regular appropriation bills. 2. The River and Harbor bill. 3. The Civil Rights bill. 4. The bill levying additional taxes. 5. Bill admitting Colorado in 1877 as a State of the Union. 6. The bill making banking free and making provision for a return to specie payments in 1879. 7. The "Little Tariff" bill.

—The President signed the bill granting to railroads the right of way through public lands, and the bill admitting Colorado as a State.

—A bill has been offered in the Massachusetts Legislature providing that all taxes levied in the State after Jan. 1, 1879, shall be paid in coin.

FIRES AND CASUALTIES.

—The bark Bell Hill has been wrecked on the Irish coast off Ballygann, and thirteen of the crew drowned.

—By the recent flogging of the English steamship Hong-Kong, in the Indian ocean, many lives are supposed to have been lost.

—The fire record for Saturday, Feb. 27, embraces the Cliff Locomotive Works, Scranton, Pa., loss, \$500,000; a packing warehouse in Philadelphia—loss, \$80,000; the herb house in the Shaker village, near Hudson, N. Y., the chief source of revenue of the Shaker community—loss, \$50,000; several stores at Wichita, Kan., loss, \$25,000; a flouring mill at Chattanooga, Tenn., loss, \$50,000.

—Disastrous floods in the East are reported. Much property has been destroyed by the overflow of the Housatonic river, in Connecticut, and at Philadelphia a flood in the Schuylkill has caused the stoppage of many mills, by which thousands of operatives are thrown out of employment.

—The Tennessee valley has been visited by another terrible flood, quite as disastrous as that of last spring. All the low land are submerged, the railroads cut, and much damage done to property of all descriptions.

—The damage by the recent floods in East Tennessee is estimated at over a million dollars.

—A stormy ocean wreck, with great loss of life, is reported. The steamer Gothenberg was recently lost on one of the Fourneaux Islands, in Bass Strait, between Van Dieman's Land and Australia. Some 175 persons were drowned.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

—Two California murderers, named Estrada and Cotta, were recently executed at Sacramento.

—The leader of the late hold express robbery at Memphis has been arrested at Cape Girardeau, Mo.

POLITICAL.

—The partisans of McInery, in New Orleans, are holding public meetings to denounce the Wheeler compromise, and doing all in their power to prevent its adoption.

—The Election Committee of the lower house of Congress report that they have examined the returns from every county in Arkansas concerning which there has been any dispute, and find that Baxter was elected Governor over Brooks in 1872 by 712 votes.

—Mr. Cameron, the Senator-elect from Wisconsin, says he has always been a Republican, and always intends to be, and that he will go into a Republican caucus.

—The Democrats of Michigan have nominated Hon. Lyman D. Norris for the place on the Supreme Bench made vacant by Judge Christianity's election to the Senate.

—Congress declines to restore the political rights of Raphael Semmes.

—The Hon. Isaac Marston, of Bay City, has been nominated by the Republicans of Michigan to succeed Judge Christianity on the Supreme Bench.

—The manager of the leading Memphis theater refuses to admit colored people to his theater on an equality with whites, and will test in the courts the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill.

—It is understood that the President will take no further action in the affairs of Arkansas, he being influenced by the recent expression of the House against governmental interference.

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

—The public debt statement shows a decrease of the debt, during February, of \$6,680,183; coin in the Treasury, \$75,626,083; currency in the Treasury, \$10,316,097; coin certificates, \$22,269,400; deposits for legal-tenders, \$54,855,000.

—The number of hogs packed at Chicago during the season just closed was 1,671,739, against 1,522,217 the previous season.

RAILROADS.

—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has consolidated its interests with those of the Union Pacific railroad, with a view of increasing rates across the continent. The notorious Jay Gould, it is said, has obtained virtual control of both corporations.

—The Pennsylvania railroad has reduced the fare for passengers from Baltimore as follows: To Pittsburgh, \$5; Wheeling, \$5.50; Cincinnati, \$6; Indianapolis, \$7; Louisville, \$8; Chicago, \$8; St. Louis, \$10.

—The war between the rival Pennsylvania and Baltimore companies still continues, and reduction in fares to the East is the order of the day. It costs only \$8 now to go to Baltimore from Chicago, and to Philadelphia, \$11. The prospect is that fare to Baltimore will eventually fall as low as \$5, and the opposition will be carried on till one or the other of the parties weakens.

THE GREAT SCANDAL TRIAL.

Thirty-ninth Day.—Gen. Tracy continued, but did not conclude his address. He defended himself against the charge of dishonorable conduct in taking part in the case after he had stipulated with Tilton to keep out of it.

Fortieth Day.—Gen. Tracy concluded his address to the jury, having occupied four days in its delivery, whereupon the court adjourned.

Forty-first Day.—Edward J. Ovington, at whose house Mrs. Tilton is stopping, was the first witness for the defense. He testified that during her stay at his house Mrs. Tilton had conducted herself properly, receiving calls from but few people, and these mostly the attorneys engaged by Mr. Beecher. Witness also made a "statement" that he had received from Plymouth Church several hundred dollars, and expected more, in the shape of payment for the board and clothing of Mrs. Tilton and her children.

Forty-second Day.—Mr. and Mrs. Ovington and Mrs. Sarah Putnam were the only witnesses examined. Mrs. Ovington testified as to the influence Plymouth church had upon Mrs. Tilton, and also corrected several mistakes in the testimony of her husband. Soon after Mrs. Putnam was called to the stand, one of the jurors, Mr. Jaffrey, got faint, and was assisted to the window. The Judge announced that hereafter he would have the court cleared out at recess on alternate days, and all windows thrown open, to secure better ventilation.

Forty-third Day.—The court was in session only forty minutes, when the proceedings were brought to a sudden termination by the illness of one of the jurors.

FOREIGN.

—It is stated that the Pope will present Archbishop Manning with a Cardinal's hat.

—The German government has introduced a bill in the Reichstag withdrawing the endowments to Catholic colleges, and providing for their restoration only after Bishops shall have signed a pledge to obey the state instead of the ecclesiastical laws. This is done in retaliation for the recent encyclical of the Pope.

—The palace of the Catholic Archbishop of Buenos Ayres was recently sacked, and the homes of the Jesuit residents set on fire.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Friday, Feb. 26.—Senate.—The Committee on Finance reported adversely on the bill to secure depositors in the Freedman's Bank from loss. The same committee, reported favorably on the bill to amend section 3,442 of the Revised Statutes, introduced on the 31st inst., and it was passed. The bill requires brewers to affix upon the spigot hole, on every barrel containing fermented liquors, the proper stamp, when such barrel is sold or removed from the brewery or warehouse, and also requires the stamp to be canceled at the time of offering the same, by writing or imprinting thereon the name of the manufacturers of the liquor. The remainder of the session was occupied in consideration of the Civil Rights bill.

House.—After disposing of some unimportant routine business, the House proceeded to the discussion of the bill "to provide against invasion of States and to prevent the subversion of their authority, and to maintain the security of elections."

Saturday, Feb. 27.—Senate.—The Vice-President appointed as the committee under the resolution to examine the several branches of the civil service during the recess Messrs. Allison, Boutwell, Conkling, Morrison, and Eaton. The Civil Rights bill was taken up, and, after a long debate, finally passed, exactly as it came from the House. The debate was opened by Carpenter, who vehemently opposed the measure on constitutional grounds, expressing the firm conviction that it was unconstitutional, and would be so declared by the Supreme Court when brought before that tribunal. He was followed by Morton in an earnest speech in favor of the bill. After the rejection of an amendment by Thurman the section in regard to jurors, so that it should not apply to State courts, the bill was put upon its passage and adopted by the following vote:

AYES.		NAYS.	
Alcorn,	Phelan,	Pratt,	
Allison,	Polk,	Ransom,	
Anthony,	Prentiss,	Robertson,	
Barnum,	Reynolds,	Sargent,	
Bentley,	Rice,	Scott,	
Cameron,	Robinson,	Sherman,	
Chandler,	Rosen,	Spencer,	
Clayton,	Sherman,	Stewart,	
Conkling,	Smith,	Washburn,	
Covender,	Spencer,	West,	
Cragin,	Stewart,	Windom,	
Edmonds,	Thompson,	Wright—38.	
Ferry, Mich.,	Wright,		

House.—The Ways and Means Committee submitted their report in regard to the Pacific Mail investigation, which was ordered printed. The feature of the House proceedings was the discussion of the Force bill, which lasted from 11 o'clock till midnight, and culminated in one of the bitterest parliamentary fights of the session. The Democrats opposed the bill in all its stages, and delayed action for several hours after the suspension of the rules, which occurred at 2 o'clock. An exciting personal colloquy between Ben Butler and Speaker Blaine took place during the calling of the roll on the final vote. Blaine took his stand near the Clerk's desk, Mr. Cosens being in the chair, to watch the result. Butler and others crowded up to the same spot, when some one made the point of order that members should not be allowed around the Clerk's desk during the progress of a vote. All the members took the hint but Butler, who strutted up to where the Speaker stood, and declared that he had as much right there as Mr. Blaine. The latter became furious, and angry words passed between them, which was near culminating in a knock-down, but the Speaker intervened, declared Butler out of order, when he subsided. The bill was amended, on motion of George F. Hoar, so as to restrict the territory within which the habeas corpus may be suspended to the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi, after which it was put to a vote and passed—yeas, 135; nays, 114.

Monday, March 1.—Senate.—The credentials of L. P. Christianity, to succeed Chandler, from Michigan, were placed on file. Bills passed: To authorize the construction of a pontoon wagon-bridge across the Mississippi at or near the city of Dubuque, Iowa; to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river, at or near Grand Coteau, La.; "The Force bill," to provide against the invasion of States, etc., was announced as passed by the House, and read a first time. The Tariff bill was considered, and the amendment of Johnston, providing that the increased tobacco tax should only apply to tobacco manufactured after the passage of the bill, was agreed to.

House.—The House adopted resolutions of the Louisiana select committee sustaining the Kellogg government and rescinding the Conservative members of the Legislature rejected by the Returning Board, thus giving them a majority in the House. The Deficiency bill, appropriating \$1,800,000, was ordered printed. Conference committees were appointed on the Senate amendments to the Indian and Army Appropriation bills. After the delivery of a colloquy on the late Senator Buckingham the House took a recess. The evening session was devoted to discussion of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in committee of the whole.

Tuesday, March 2.—Senate.—The credentials of S. B. Maxey, United States Senator from Texas, were read and placed on file. The bill for the equalization of bounties was passed. The Tax and Tariff bill, as it came from the House, was taken up and passed. The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to aid in construction, of the Texas Pacific and Northern Pacific railroads, and several other subsidy bills, without recommendation, and they were placed on the calendar.

House.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed. The following items for public buildings are kept in the bill: Chicago, \$750,000; Cincinnati, \$800,000; Covington, Ky., \$200,000; Evansville, Ind., \$300,000; Fort Huron, Mich., \$75,000; St. Louis, \$500,000. The bill for the government of the District of Columbia was amended and passed. E. R. Hoar, from the select committee on a branch of the privileges of the House, in the arrest of White-law Reed while attending as a witness before the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to protect witnesses in such cases from arrest on civil process, which was passed. Senate amendments to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, providing for the transmission through the mails, under the written frank of any member of Congress, of the Congressional Record, garden seeds, and agricultural reports, were concurred in. The House resumed consideration of the Arkansas question, and was addressed by Poland, Chairman of the special committee, in advocacy of the views reported by the majority, that the existing State government in Arkansas should not be interfered with, either by Congress or by any department of the general government. The resolution reported by the majority was adopted—yeas, 149; nays, 80.

Wednesday, March 3.—Senate.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed. The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the bill to relieve the political disabilities of Raphael Semmes, of Alabama, and it was indefinitely postponed. Edmunds said the committee reported adversely, not because his ship was sunk by the Kearsarge, but because it appeared in the testimony that Semmes was charged with cruelty to an American seaman somewhere, and until this was explained the committee could not report favorably. The report of Maj. W. H. Merrill, of the Corps of Engineers, in reference to the survey for the improvement of the Ohio river from Cairo to Pittsburgh, was presented and referred. The Senate then took up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and pending discussion adjourned.

House.—The Deficiency bill was amended and passed. On motion of Potter, of New York, it was: "Resolved, that the thanks of the House are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the impartiality, efficiency and distinguished ability with which he has discharged the trying and arduous duties of his office during the Forty-third Congress." The resolution was seconded by Beck and adopted unanimously. At the evening session resolutions by Kasson, from the Ways and Means Committee, directing that copies of the testimony elicited during the Pacific Mail investigation be laid before the next House and before the United States District Attorney looking to proceeding against Wm. S. King and John G. Schunmaker; also to deprive the newspaper correspondents involved in the matter from the privileges of the reporters' gallery, were agreed to. In the matter of contested seats, resolutions were adopted declaring in favor of Geo. A. Sheridan as against Pinchback, from Louisiana, and in favor of Lawrence against Snyder, from the same State. Lawrence came forward and took the oath, having about fourteen hours to serve. A number of miscellaneous bills on the Speaker's table were then passed, including those for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico.

Thursday, March 4.—Senate.—The River and Harbor, the Deficiency, and the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills were considered in committee of the whole, the House amendments concurred in, and the bills finally passed. The House bill appropriating \$700,000 to pay the awards made by the Southern Claims Commission was passed by a vote of 33 to 12. The bill for the equalization of bounties was lost, being laid on the table—yeas 20 to 24—on motion of Sprague. The House bill to pay the awards for the Quartermaster or commissary stores furnished or taken during the war was passed. A number of other bills were passed, including one granting pensions to widows and children, dependent mothers and fathers, or orphan brothers and sisters of those soldiers who were murdered by guerrillas in Central Missouri in 1864. The Senate brought its session to a close without any formal or informal speeches. When the hour of 12 arrived, Mr. Wilson simply declared the Senate adjourned.

House.—The reports of the conference committees on all the appropriation bills were agreed to, and the measures passed. Randall sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read, a letter from Hale, of New York, recognizing the injustice done to J. Young Brown, of Kentucky, by the resolution of censure adopted on his (Hale's) motion, and suggested that there should come from the other side a motion to expunge the resolution of censure. Butler (Mass.) rose and said: "Here is my response to that," (sending up a resolution to give the clerks to committeemen two months' pay from the 4th of March) which was adopted. Negley remarked that such conduct was unworthy of Butler. Davies suggested that Brown was on the floor, and could put the House in a position to expunge the resolution of censure. Todd remarked that Brown had been asked whether he had any explanation to make of his language, and he said that he stood by his words. Randall then withdrew the matter. Scores of bills of a doubtful character were rushed through during the last hours of the session. At 12 o'clock, Speaker Blaine brought down his gavel, and said that he now closed six continuous years' service as Speaker, and would thank both sides of the House for the support given him, and would declare the Forty-third Congress adjourned without day. Upon conclusion of the Speaker's address, he was greeted with immense applause by the members on both sides, which continued for some time. Thus ends the Forty-third Congress.

PENNSYLVANIA still produces \$40,000,000 worth of lumber annually.

NATURE'S BAROMETERS.

Certain movements on the part of the animal creation, before a change of weather, appear to indicate a reasoning faculty. Such seems to be the case with the common garden spider, which, on the approach of rainy and windy weather, will be found to shorten and strengthen the supporting guys of his web, lengthening the same when the storm is over. There is a popular superstition in England that it is unlucky for an angler to meet a single magpie; but two of the birds are a good omen. The reason is that the birds forecast the coming of cold or stormy weather; and then, instead of their searching for food for their young in pairs, one will always remain on the nest. Seagulls predict storms by assembling on the land, as they know the rain will bring earthworms and larvae to the surface. This, however, is merely a search for food, and is due to the same instinct which teaches the swallow to fly in fine weather, and skim along the ground when foul is coming. They simply follow the flies and gnats which remain in the warm strata of the air. The different tribes of wading birds always migrate before rain, likewise to hunt for food. Many birds foretell rain by warning cries and uneasy actions; swine will carry hay and straw to hiding places, oxen will lick themselves the wrong way of the hair, sheep will bleat and skip about, crows will gather in crowds, crickets will sing more loudly, flies come into the house, frogs croak and change color to a dingy hue, dogs eat grass, and rooks soar like hawks. It is probable that many of these actions are due to actual uneasiness, similar to that which all who are troubled with corns or rheumatism experience before a storm, and are caused both by the variation in barometric pressure and the changes in the electrical condition of the atmosphere.

CATHOLIC DIGNITARIES.

In all there are 1,230 dignitaries of the Catholic Church. They consist of Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops, Patriarchs, and collectively are denominated prelates. After them come their soldiers, who are truly in legions, scattered everywhere, and they are called priests, monks, nuns, Sisters of Charity, etc. Of course the Pope is at the head of all; the Jesuits and the Holy Inquisition are the chief pillars and supports of the church. There are at present six Cardinals of the order of Bishops, thirty-seven Cardinals of the order of priests, eight Cardinals of the order of deacons—in all, fifty-one Cardinals composing the Sacred College, and they will proceed to elect another Pope on the day Pio Nono dies, and the mere fact of his election would make that other Pope infallible—utterly incapable of making mistakes.

The tailor relies on "measures, not men," when garments are to be fitted, but when the bill is to be paid he goes for the man.

The Governor of Connecticut has appointed Senator-elect Eaton to the vacancy in the United States Senate created by the death of Mr. Buckingham.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEF—Dressed.....	9 1/2 @	13 1/2
COTTON.....	13 1/2 @	9
FLOUR—Superfine Western.....	4 25 @	4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 05 @	1 12 1/2
No. 1 Spring.....	1 16 @	1 19
CORN.....	83 @	85
OATS.....	69 @	72
RYE.....	53 @	55
PORK—New Mess.....	19 00 @	19 50
LARD—Steam.....	13 @	15
CHICAGO.		
BEEF—Choice Graded Steers.....	6 50 @	6 75
Choice Native.....	5 75 @	6 00
Good to Prime Steers.....	5 50 @	6 00
Cows and Heifers.....	5 00 @	5 50
Medium to Fat.....	5 00 @	5 50
Interior to Common.....	2 25 @	3 00
HOGS—Live.....	6 50 @	7 50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	6 00 @	6 50
Red Winter.....	5 00 @	5 50
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring.....	80 @	87
No. 2 Spring.....	80 @	87
No. 3 Spring.....	82 @	85
CORN—No. 2 New.....	64 @	65
OATS—No. 2.....	53 @	54
RYE—No. 2.....	58 @	60
BARLEY—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 05 @	1 12 1/2
BUTTER—Fancy.....	32 @	35
EGGS—Fresh.....	34 @	37
PORK—Mess.....	18 00 @	18 50
LARD.....	14 @	15 1/2
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 05 @	1 06
CORN—No. 2 New.....	64 @	65
OATS—No. 2.....	50 @	57
RYE—No. 2.....	58 @	60
PORK—Mess.....	18 50 @	19 00
LARD.....	13 @	13 1/2
HOGS.....	6 50 @	7 50
CATTLE.....	4 50 @	5 50
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1.....	91 @	92
No. 2.....	86 @	87
CORN—No. 2.....	60 @	64
OATS—No. 2.....	52 @	53
RYE.....	1 01 @	1 02
BARLEY—No. 1.....	1 10 @	1 12
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red.....	1 07 @	1 10
CORN—No. 2.....	65 @	66
OATS.....	50 @	52
RYE.....	1 10 @	1 12
PORK—Mess.....	18 50 @	19 00
LARD.....	13 @	14
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra.....	1 14 @	1 15
Amber.....	1 06 @	1 07
CORN—New.....	65 @	69
OATS.....	58 @	60
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—Extra.....	1 13 @	1 14
Amber.....	1 06 @	1 07
CORN.....	65 @	69
OATS.....	59 @	60
CLEVELAND.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red.....	1 10 @	1 13
No. 2 Red.....	1 04 @	1 07
CORN.....	68 @	72
OATS.....	59 @	62